

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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GENERAL NOTES.

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THE SYSTEMATIC NAME OF THE BRAZILIAN CRAB-EATING  
RACCOON.

The name *Procyon cancrivorus brasiliensis* Von Ihering (Revista do Museu Paulista, Vol. 8, p. 228, 1911) applied to the crab-eating raccoon of Brazil, is antedated by *P[rocyon] nigripes* Mivart (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 347). The latter name has been generally overlooked. It is based on the black-footed crab-eating raccoon of Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 421) from "Brazil down to Paraguay." It is clear from Von Ihering's account that his name refers to the same subspecies, which should, therefore, be known as *Procyon cancrivorus nigripes* Mivart.

—N. Hollister.

THE GENERIC NAME OF THE COLLARED PECCARIES.

When selecting\* the species *labiatus* as type of the genus *Dicotyles* I overlooked the fact that the species *torquatus* had already been formally chosen.† On account of this earlier selection the collared peccaries must take the generic name *Dicotyles* Cuvier, 1817, with *Pecari* Reichenbach, 1835, as a synonym. The name *Tayassu* Fischer, 1814, with *Notophorus* Fischer, 1817, and *Olidosus* Merriam, 1901, as synonyms, will remain in use for the white-lipped group.

—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

THE TECHNICAL NAMES OF THE COMMON SKUNK AND MINK  
OF THE EASTERN STATES.

The name *Viverra nigra* Peale and Beauvois, 1796 (Scientific and Descriptive Catalogue of Peale's Museum, p. 37), type locality Maryland, antedates *Mephitis putida* Boitard, 1842, for the common skunk of the eastern United States. In a like manner *Mustela mink* Peale and Beauvois (l. c., p. 39), type locality Maryland, has precedence over *Mustela lutrocephala* Harlan, 1825, for the common mink of the middle and eastern States. These two forms‡ should be called *Mephitis nigra* and *Mustela vison mink*.

—N. Hollister.

\* List of North American Land Mammals in the United States National Museum, 1911, p. 384. December 31, 1912.

† Palmer, Index Gen. Mamm., p. 930. January 23, 1904.

‡ See Howell, North Amer. Fauna, No. 20, p. 25, 1901; and Hollister, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 44, p. 473, 1913.